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<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	CLASSIFICATION <u>RESTRICTED</u> SECURITY INFORMATION CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS	REPORT <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; display: inline-block;"></div> CD NO. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; display: inline-block;"></div>
	COUNTRY USSR	DATE OF INFORMATION 1952
	SUBJECT Military - Paramilitary, civilian defense	DATE DIST. 17 May 1952
	HOW PUBLISHED Semiweekly newspaper	NO. OF PAGES 4
WHERE PUBLISHED Moscow		
DATE PUBLISHED 20 Feb 1952		
LANGUAGE Russian		SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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SOURCE Patriot Rodiny.DOSAAR TRAINS MEMBERS IN AIR-RAID SHELTER CONSTRUCTION

During the past year, and particularly since the merger of Dosarm, Dosav, and Dosplot into Dosaar USSR about 1 September 1951, the Soviet paramilitary organizations have increased the stress on PVKho (anti-aircraft and antichemical defense) training for its members. Patriot Rodiny, the official organ of Dosaar USSR, on 20 February 1952, carried what is believed to be the first discussion since the end of the war on the construction of air-raid shelters. The article, designated as a training aid, was written by B. Tramm (a B. F. Tramm was identified as a member of the TsK of Dosarm USSR by Patriot Rodiny, 4 September 1949). The article was entitled "In Aid of Persons Preparing to Qualify for the Ready for Antiaircraft and Antichemical Defense Badge" -- The Air-Raid Shelter. The complete article follows.

During an air raid it is necessary that steps be taken to protect the civilian population from the effects of bombs. As is known, demolition bombs, with their great destructive force, are capable of penetrating the floors of a building. The explosion of such a bomb sends fragments of the building, glass, brick, earth, and dust, flying into the air. An earth tremor occurs, sometimes causing nearby buildings to collapse. In addition, so-called air waves are formed, set in motion by gases from the explosion. These air waves are hurled against buildings with great force, destroying or damaging them.

Demolition bombs also cause damage through fragmentation. The individual fragments, though not numerous, are large and have an effective force at 600-800 meters from the center of explosion. In striking wooden buildings and inflammable objects, the white-hot fragments set the buildings afire. Thus, in the majority of instances, fires break out at the site of a bomb explosion.

In addition to demolition bombs, fragmentation bombs were also employed during World War II. These were intended for striking live targets, such as people and animals. The explosion of a fragmentation bomb produces a large number of comparatively small fragments, which are then scattered horizontally at high speeds in all directions. The fragments maintain their effective

- 1 -

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force at 200 or more meters from the center of the explosion. However, these fragments will not penetrate brick or thick wooden walls. At present, the American imperialists are making wide use of demolition and fragmentation bombs against the civilian population in Korea.

What steps must be taken to protect the population from the effects of bombs?

Our experiences in local antiaircraft defense of Soviet cities during World War II have taught us that people must not be permitted to congregate in the streets and in unsuitable quarters during an air raid, since casualties resulting from the bomb, bomb fragments, and concussion are inevitable.

In our country, air-raid shelters and the simplest type of cover were widely used to protect the civilian population.

Air-raid shelters are specially equipped quarters, intended for protecting people during air raids and during shelling by artillery. As a rule, shelters (usually set up in cellars) offer sufficient protection from bomb fragments, artillery shells, incendiary bombs, and from fragments of building materials.

Each shelter has two entrances, which also serve as exits. One of these is the main exit, the other, the emergency exit. Up to 150 persons may be accommodated in a cellar shelter (depending on its size). The shelter has the following rooms: air locks at the entrances, compartments to shelter the population, air-purification chambers, and toilets. The capacity of each compartment usually does not exceed 50 persons, with each compartment divided off by strong walls.

The shelter is equipped with electric wiring and a ventilating system for providing fresh air. If the outside air contains poison gases (in event of a chemical attack by an enemy), air is admitted into the shelter through a special filter, which purifies the air. For comfort, the shelters may be equipped with furniture. A sufficient quantity of drinking water is kept stored in special containers.

An air-raid shelter commandant is appointed to maintain order. He is aided by persons designated from among members of the air-raid defense squad (zveno), whose duties include the maintenance of the air-purification equipment, supervision of traffic in and out of the shelter, and the maintenance of order within the shelter.

The rules for the use of the shelter should be known by everyone. Persons not assigned to posts and assembly points for air-raid defense squads must proceed to the shelter immediately on the sounding of the air-raid alarm, must maintain strict order on entering, and must go to the compartment indicated by the person in charge. Transferring from one compartment to another without permission is forbidden.

Smoking is not permitted in the shelter. Eating is permitted only in places designated, and the remnants of food must be cleared away.

In event of a sudden failure of electricity, persons must remain in their places and maintain silence and order while awaiting the orders of the shelter commandant. Departure from the shelter will be permitted only in an organized manner, directed by the commandant.

Another good means of protecting the population during an air raid is the trench shelter. It is dug out of the earth in the shape of a narrow zigzagged ditch-trench (see appended illustrations) and gives sufficient protection from

- 2 -

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fragments, bullets, and explosion air waves. The trench may be built in straight segments of from 5-10 meters [in length]. Such a form lessens the danger of being hit by fragments or bullets. The trench is covered over with poles or logs, on which is placed a covering of earth not less than .6 meter in thickness. The narrower and deeper the trench, the better the protection it affords. Steps are dug out of the soil for use as entrances. For comfort, the entire length of the trench shelter may be equipped with wooden benches or earth-work abutments covered with boards.

The trenches should be placed not closer together than 5-10 meters and should be dug as far away from buildings as possible. Where that is not possible, trenches should be located no closer than one half the height of the building. This is done to avert burying the shelter in event a building is destroyed.

At night the trench shelter may be lighted by electricity, kerosene lamps, or candles. When lights are used, however, blackout rules must be strictly observed.

During the Great Patriotic War, trench shelters were constructed in gardens and parks, squares, vacant lots, etc. Such shelters were not large and housed not more than 40 persons, or two persons per linear meter.

In addition to cellar and trench shelters, specially built dugouts or subterranean tunnels may be used to protect the population.

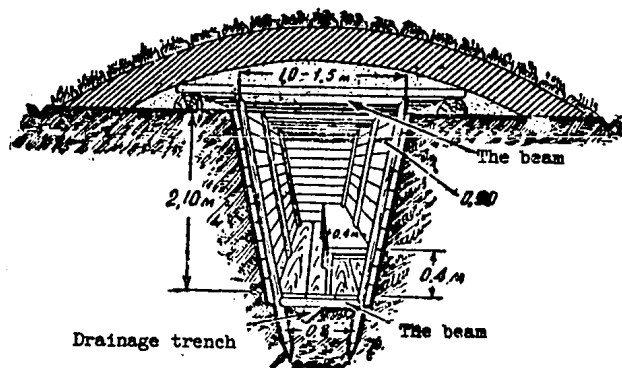
[Figures follow.]

- 3 -

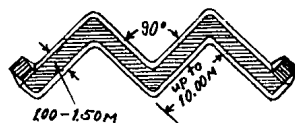
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Construction of the Trench Shelter



Plan of the Trench Shelter

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- 4 -

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